



**Louisiana Office of Public Health  
Infectious Disease Epidemiology  
Section**

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## **Information on Giardiasis Public Information**

### **What is giardiasis?**

Giardiasis (GEE-are-DYE-uh-sis) is a diarrheal illness caused by a very small parasite, *Giardia intestinalis* (also known as *Giardia lamblia*). Once an animal or person is infected with *Giardia*, the parasite lives in the intestine and is passed in the stool. The parasite is protected by an outer shell and can survive outside the body and in the environment for a long time.

In the past 2 decades, *Giardia* infection has become one of the most common causes of waterborne disease (found in both drinking and recreational water) in humans in the United States. *Giardia* infections are more common in warmer climates, though they may be found worldwide and in every region of the US.

### **How do I become infected with giardia?**

*Giardia* is usually spread from person to person through dirty hands (contaminated by fecal material after defecation). It is particularly common in children.

*Giardia* may also be found in soil, food, water, or surfaces that have been contaminated with feces from infected humans or animals. You can become infected after accidentally swallowing the parasite. *Giardia* is not spread by contact with blood.

### **What are the symptoms of giardiasis?**

The most common symptoms of giardiasis include:

- Diarrhea
- Loose or watery stool
- Stomach cramps
- Upset stomach

These symptoms generally begin 1-2 weeks after infection, and may last 2-6 weeks in healthy individuals. Sometimes symptoms last longer, and may lead to weight loss and dehydration. Some people will have no symptoms. However, people with weakened immune systems (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS, cancer patients, and transplant patients) or the elderly may have a more serious infection that can lead to severe illness or death.

### **What should I do if I think I have giardiasis?**

See your health care provider to discuss your concerns. Treatment is available.

### **How is a giardiasis infection diagnosed?**

Laboratory tests can tell if *Giardia* is the cause of your illness. These tests identify the organism in the stools of an infected person. These tests are not always performed, however, and the laboratory must be instructed to look for the organism specifically. Because testing for *Giardia* can be difficult, you may be asked to submit several stool samples over several days.

### **What is the treatment for giardiasis?**

Several prescription drugs are available to treat *Giardia*; you should consult with your health care provider. Young children and pregnant women may be more likely to get dehydrated from diarrhea, and should drink plenty of fluids while ill. In some cases, symptoms of giardiasis will go away without any treatment.

### **Giardia and drinking water**

#### **Where and how does *Giardia* get into drinking water?**

Millions of *Giardia* parasites can be released in a bowel movement of an infected human or animal. Feces from these humans or animals can get into your well through different ways including sewage overflows, polluted storm water runoff, and agricultural runoff.

#### **How can I remove *Giardia* from my drinking water?**

Fully boiling your water for 1 minute (3 minutes if you live in a high altitude) will kill or inactivate *Giardia*. Water should then be stored in a clean container with a lid and refrigerated.

An alternative to boiling water is using a point-of-use filter. Not all home water filters remove *Giardia*. Filters that are designed to remove the parasite should have one of the following labels:

- Reverse osmosis,
- Absolute pore size of 1 micron or smaller,
- Tested and certified by NSF Standard 53 for cyst removal, or
- Tested and certified by NSF Standard 53 for cyst reduction.

Although *Giardia* is larger than one micron in size, filters with pore sizes of absolute one micron can filter out *Giardia* as well as *Cryptosporidium*.

If you want to know more about these filters, please contact NSF International, an organization for public health and safety through standards development, product certification, education, and risk-management.  
NSF International  
3475 Plymouth Road  
P.O. Box 130140  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48113-0140  
Phone number: (877) 867-3435  
Web site: <http://www.nsf.org>

As you consider ways to disinfect your well, it is important to note that *Giardia* is moderately chlorine resis-

tant. Contact your local health unit for recommended procedures. Remember to have you well water tested regularly after disinfection to make sure the problem does not happen again.